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(54) **Electronic termite detector**

(57) A device for detecting the presence of light averse insects, such as termites, is in the form of a peg (11) having a cavity into which termites may enter when the peg is installed in the ground or other area where the presence of termites is to be detected. A light sensor

(25) is located in the cavity, and receives light from a LED (23) through a narrow passage extending through the peg from the LED (23) to the cavity. The passage is adapted to be at least partially blocked by the light averse insects to shield the cavity, and hence the light sensor means, from light from the passage.

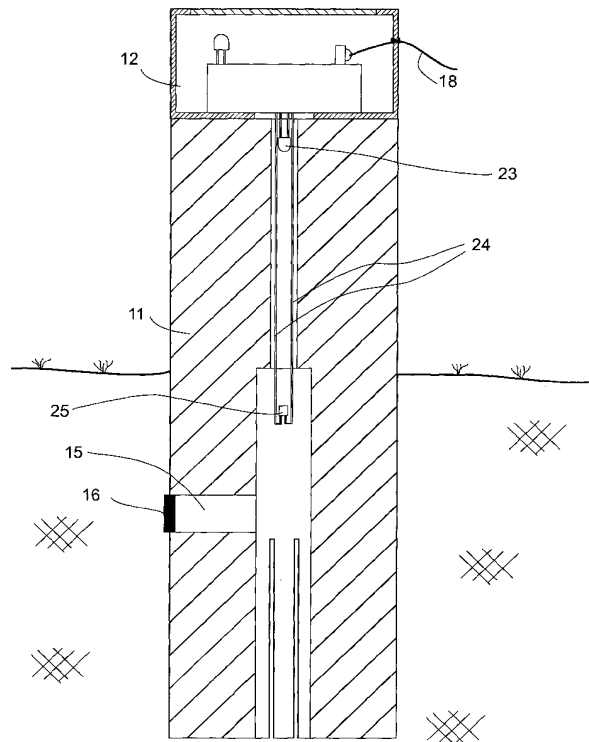


Fig. 4

## Description

[0001] This invention relates to an apparatus and method for detecting the presence of termites, and similar insects of the isoptera order which are averse to light. In particular, the invention is directed to an apparatus and method for electronically detecting termite activity using an optical sensor.

[0002] The dangers of termites (also known as "white ants") are well known and documented. Termites can cause major damage to buildings in a relatively short time, and it is therefore important that property owners be vigilant in detecting the presence of termites.

[0003] However, as termites live and nest underground or in concealed places, it is not normally possible to detect their presence visually. So-called "mud trails" on a surface may indicate the presence of termites, but these mud trails are normally constructed by termites in obscured places. Moreover, the absence of mud trails does not guarantee that there is no termite infestation. Termites may gain access to the interior of a building through cracks in concrete slabs or through construction joints which are concealed from view. Detection of termite activity by routine visual inspection is therefore an unreliable method.

[0004] A traditional method of preventing termite infestation is to treat the soil under and/or around a building with a chemical which is toxic to termites. However, due to health and environmental concerns, highly toxic chemicals, such as organo-chlorides, have now been phased out and the permitted chemicals are far less effective and have a much shorter active life.

[0005] Physical termite barriers such as stainless steel mesh are relatively expensive, and may lead to a false sense of security since these barriers are known to fail. Even a small crack is sufficient to permit termites to enter and infest a building.

[0006] It is also known to use "bait stations" positioned around a building. These bait stations contain a food, such as cardboard, which is attractive to termites. The bait stations need to be checked manually on a regular basis. If termite activity is noticed, the bait may be replaced by a toxic bait which, hopefully, is taken to the termite nest by the termites to kill the colony. However, such toxic baits often fail to destroy the entire colony. The surviving termites can establish a new colony in a different location close to the building, from which they can infest the building. Furthermore, the checking of bait stations is time consuming and tedious, and must be conducted frequently in order to obtain early indication of termite activity.

[0007] Electronic termite baits have been developed to generate signals when termite activity is detected. These signals can be used to trigger an alarm. A plurality of electronic baits can be connected to a central control station, so that multiple baits can be continually monitored. Examples of such electronic termite baits can be found in international patent application no. PCT/

AU02/01201, US patents 6,052,066, 5,815,090, 5,571,967 and US patent application 2002/0144452.

[0008] The termite detection systems described in the abovementioned patents generally require the termites to eat through some edible bait or conductive metal to trigger a mechanical or electrical switch or flag. Such systems are not always reliable or effective. For example, it may take some time for the termites to eat through the bait or conductive metal, during which time substantial damage may be done to the building by other termites. In some cases, the bait or conductive metal may not be eaten through completely, and the mechanical or electrical switch or flag may not be triggered. Detectors which rely on termites eating through metal conductors are unreliable, as the termites might elect not to eat the metal when there is more easily digested food available.

[0009] US patent application 2002/0144452 discloses a termite detection system which uses a microchip to detect the sound made by termites. It is believed that this system would be impractical since, depending on its sensitivity, the microchip might fail to detect the sounds made by termites or may generate many false alarms triggered by extraneous sounds, thereby rendering the system unreliable.

[0010] It is an aim of this invention to provide method and apparatus for detecting the presence of termites, which overcome or ameliorate one or more of the disadvantages or problems described above, or at which at least provide the consumer with a useful choice.

[0011] This invention is based on the recognition that termites are averse to light and will try to block out light entering through small apertures by building "mud" plugs in the apertures.

[0012] In one broad form, the invention provides a device for detecting the presence of light averse insects, the device including

a cavity into which termites may enter,  
light sensor means located in the cavity, and having an output which is responsive to the detection of light,  
a narrow passage communicating with the cavity, through which both the cavity and light sensor means operatively receive light, the passage being adapted to be at least partially blocked by the light averse insects to thereby shield the light sensor means from light from the passage, and  
electrical circuit means connected to the output of the light sensor means for signalling an alarm or alert condition when the light sensor means does not detect sufficient light.

[0013] In another form, the invention provides a method for detecting the presence of light averse insects such as termites, comprising the steps of

providing light through a narrow passage to a space in which the presence of such insects is to be de-

tected,  
 positioning light sensor means in the space to receive the light only through the passage, the passage being adapted to be at least partially blocked by the light averse insects to thereby shield the light sensor means from the light, and  
 detecting when the light sensor means does not detect sufficient light through the passage.

**[0014]** Typically the light averse insects are termites. However, the term "light averse insects" as used herein is intended to include, where the context permits, other insects which are photophygous, photophobic, negatively phototactic or otherwise exhibit an aversion to light. The light is normally visible light, but may be infrared or ultra-violet light.

**[0015]** The device may comprise light means, such as an electrical light emitting device, positioned to emit the light to the cavity through the passage. Alternatively, the light may be sunlight.

**[0016]** Preferably, the device includes visual and/or audio alarm means connected to the electrical circuit for signalling when the light sensor means does not detect sufficient light.

**[0017]** The device is suitably in the form of a short wooden peg or stake having the cavity, light sensor means and the narrow passage therein, and a cap member having the electrical circuit means therein, the cap member being fitted to the top of the peg. The peg is typically placed in the ground in a desired location, e.g. adjacent a building. Alternatively or additionally, the device may be installed indoors.

**[0018]** Advantageously, the cavity in the device houses a bait or attractant for termites, or material which is edible by the termites.

**[0019]** In use, the device is placed in the ground, in a wall of a building, or other location where the presence of termites is to be detected. If termites come near the device, they will be attracted to the bait in the space within the device. However, as the termites are averse to the light, they will seek to block out the light shining through the passage into the space by building a "mud" plug in the passage, typically from soil detritus. This mud plug prevents the light from reaching the light sensor, or reduces the amount of light received by the light sensor. The absence or reduction of light impinging on the light sensor is detected by the electrical circuit, which generates an alarm or alert condition indicating probable termite activity.

**[0020]** A plurality of such termite detecting devices may be placed over a desired area and/or building, and connected to a base station which continually monitors the devices to detect any alarm condition. Thus, each device is continually monitored for termite activity, but the property owner or operator is only notified if probable termite activity is detected.

**[0021]** In order that the invention may be more readily understood and put into practice, a preferred embodiment thereof will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

ment thereof will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a termite detecting device according to one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the peg portion of the device of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a part-sectional elevation of the cap portion of the device of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a part-sectional elevation of the device of Fig. 1 when installed.

Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram of the electrical circuit of the device of Fig 1.

**[0022]** As shown in the drawings, a termite detection device 10 according to one embodiment of the invention is of generally cylindrical form, and comprises a lower tubular portion (hereafter referred to as a "peg") 11, and an upper cap portion (hereafter referred to as the "cap") 12. The cap 12 is located on top of the peg 11, and may be affixed thereto by any suitable means, e.g. a threaded connection, a bayonet mount, a clip or magnetic catch, silicon adhesive, or other suitable means. Preferably, cap 12 is detachable from peg 11.

**[0023]** Peg 11 is shown in more detail in Fig. 2. The peg 11 is generally cylindrical in form, and has a stepped axial bore comprising a narrow upper bore 13 communicating with a wider lower bore 14. The bores 13, 14 are open at the upper and lower ends of the peg, respectfully. A radial bore 15 communicates with the lower bore 14, and has a stopper 16 removably inserted in its outer end.

**[0024]** The peg 11 is typically made of wood, but may alternatively be formed of plastics material, metal or any other suitable material. A plurality of circumferentially-spaced radial slots 17 are formed in the lower end of the peg 11, e.g. by a saw.

**[0025]** The cap 12 is shown in more detail in Fig. 3. It comprises a generally cylindrical weatherproof housing 19 having a transparent or translucent insert 20 in its top end, and an opening 21 in its lower end. The insert 20 may be screwed into an opening in the top end of the housing 19, or snap fitted therein in a watertight manner, or otherwise sealingly fitted to the top of the cap housing. The housing 19 is typically made of plastics material, but may be made from metal or wood.

**[0026]** The housing 19 holds a casing 22 containing an electrical circuit which is powered by a cable 18 connected to a suitable power source, such as a 12-volt power source. Alternatively, the electrical circuit may be powered by a battery contained within housing 19 which is trickle charged by a photovoltaic panel (not shown) mounted on top of the housing 19.

**[0027]** The electrical circuit includes a high intensity light emitting diode (LED) 23 positioned below the casing 22 and extending below the housing 19. A pair of stiff, parallel, electrically conductive wires 24 also ex-

tend downwardly from the casing 22, to a greater extent than the LED 23. The wires 24 are connected to respective terminals of a light sensor 25, which may be a photo transistor, a photo resistor, or other suitable optical sensor. The wires 24 connect the light sensor to the electrical circuit. When the cap 12 is fitted to the peg 11, the rigid wires 24 extend through the narrow passage formed by the upper bore 13, and position the light sensor 25 in the cavity formed by the lower bore 14, as shown in Fig. 4, to receive light from the LED 23 through the narrow passage.

**[0028]** An alarm light, such as a red LED 26, is also connected to the electrical circuit and is located on top of the casing 22, so as to be visible through the insert 20.

**[0029]** An electrical circuit diagram, showing the operative connection between the LED 23, photo transistor 25 and alarm LED 26, is shown in Fig. 5. The cable 18 is connected to terminal Con 1 of the electrical circuit shown in Fig. 5. Jumper connections Jp1 and Jp2 allow the photo transistor 25 to be tested. Terminal Con 2 provides a separate alarm output which can be connected, for example, to an audio alarm, and/or a central monitoring station.

**[0030]** In use, a termite bait (not shown) is inserted into the cavity 14. The termite bait may be cardboard, wood shavings, cork or other material attractive to termites, (If the peg 11 is formed of wood, it may itself serve as the bait for the termites, in which case it is not necessary to insert a termite bait within the cavity 14). The peg 11 is then partially buried in the ground at the desired location, as shown in Fig. 4. The cable 18 is connected to the power source (not shown).

**[0031]** When the termite detector 10 is activated, the LED 23 emits light through the upper bore 13 onto the photo transistor 25. While the circuit is energised and the photo transistor 25 is detecting light impinging on it, the alarm LED 26 is not activated. However, if the circuit is energised, and the photo transistor 25 does not detect sufficient light impinging on it, the alarm LED 26 is activated by the electrical circuit. The activated alarm LED 26 is visible through the insert 20 at the top of the cap 12.

**[0032]** The emitter LED 23 is preferably energised continuously, but may be switched on intermittently. For example, the LED 23 may be switched on and off for, say, 12 hours at a time, to simulate night and day. (The light sensor 25 is automatically disabled when the LED 23 is switched off).

**[0033]** If termites are in the vicinity of the peg 11, they will be attracted to it and initially attack the outside of the underground portion of the peg. The termites gain access to the bore 14 (and any bait therein) through the bottom opening of the bore and/or through the slots 17 in the peg 11. Since the bulk of wood is aboveground, the termites will tend to eat into the upper part of the peg from the inside. As the termites are phytophagous or otherwise averse to light, they will tend to block out the light from the LED 23 by forming "mud" trails in the bore 13 from soil detritus and eventually plug the bore 13.

When the bore 13 is obstructed, or at least partially obstructed, by the mud plug or trails, the amount of light received by the light sensor 25 will fall below a predetermined level. The drop in the output of the light sensor is detected by the integrated circuit U1 in the electrical circuit, which switches Relay 1 to power the alarm LED 26 (and energise the alarm output).

**[0034]** By visual inspection through the viewing insert panel 20 in the cap 12, a user can observe whether the alarm LED 26 is illuminated, indicating termite activity in the peg 11. If the alarm output is connected to an audio alarm or a central monitoring station, termite activity can also be detected aurally and/or electronically.

**[0035]** In one application of the invention, a plurality of the termite detectors 10 are located in a desired area, and connected to a base or central monitoring station. On receipt of an alarm signal from any of the detectors 10, the base station activates an alarm, or automatically contacts the property owner by telephone.

**[0036]** Although the termite detector is particularly suitable for outdoor use, it is not limited thereto, and can be used indoors, or in confined areas, such as in intra-wall spaces. In one internal application, a small access hole is made in the wall of the building, and a small version of the detector is inserted through the hole into the wall cavity. A suitable cover may be placed over the hole for aesthetic purposes. Depending on the access to the cavity for wires, the detector can be either wired back to a base station as described above, or function as a "stand alone" unit with its own power supply and alarm LED. If termite activity is detected, the activated alarm LED will be visible (after first removing the cover plate, if necessary).

**[0037]** The device of this invention can be made in compact form and used in various locations where termite activity is to be monitored, e.g. in wooden poles.

**[0038]** It is to be noted that the termite detector will not attract termites into a building or to a particular ground area. It will only attract termites if they are already within the building or in the vicinity of the location where the detector is used.

**[0039]** When the alarm is generated, appropriate treatment can be applied. For example, poison may be applied through the access bore 15 to coat the termites. The termites take the poison back to the colony where it is passed on to other termites.

**[0040]** The bait peg described above has several advantages, including:

- The bait peg has no moving parts, thereby increasing its reliability.
- The bait peg does not rely on the termites having to eat through material.
- As the building of the mud plug is one of the first tasks undertaken by the termites, the bait peg provides an early indication of the presence of termites.
- The bait peg can be electronically monitored continuously.

- The bait peg is suitable for indoor or outdoor use.
- The bait peg can be manufactured economically.

**[0041]** The foregoing describes only one embodiment of the invention, and modifications which are obvious to those skilled in the art may be made thereto without departing from the scope of the invention.

**[0042]** For example, instead of the powered LED 23, the light means may comprise solar radiation, i.e. natural light. In this embodiment, the circuit casing 22 is displaced to one side of the housing 19 so that sunlight can pass through the transparent insert 20 and bore 13, to impinge on the light sensor 25. An additional light sensor can be placed in the cap 12, and the electrical circuit compares the light received by the light sensor 25 with that received by the light sensor in the cap 12, to allow for varying light levels during night and day, or passing shadows. If there is a significant variation in the comparative light levels sensed by the two light sensors, the electrical circuit will recognise such variation as indicating blockage of the bore 13, and hence probable termite activity.

#### Claims

1. A device for detecting the presence of light averse insects, such as termites, the device including

a cavity (14) into which termites may enter, light sensor means (25) located in the cavity, and having an output which is responsive to the detection of light, a narrow passage communicating with the cavity, through which both the cavity (14) and light sensor means (25) operatively receive light, the passage being adapted to be at least partially blocked by the light averse insects to thereby shield the light sensor means from light from the passage, and electrical circuit means (22) connected to the output of the light sensor means (25) for signalling an alarm or alert condition when the light sensor means does not detect sufficient light.

2. A device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising light means (23) positioned to emit light to the cavity through the passage.

3. A device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the light means is an electrical light emitting device.

4. A device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the light is natural sunlight.

5. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising an alarm means (26) connected to the electrical circuit (22) for signalling when the light

sensor means does not detect sufficient light.

6. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the device comprises:

a tubular wooden peg member (11) having the cavity, light sensor means (25) and the narrow passage therein, and a plurality of slots in its lower end, and a cap member (12) having the electrical circuit means (22) therein, the cap member being fitted to the top of the peg member.

7. Apparatus for detecting the presence of light averse insects, such as termites, the device, comprising

at least one device as claimed in any preceding claim, and a base station connected to each said device for monitoring the output thereof.

8. A method for detecting the presence of light averse insects such as termites, comprising the steps of

providing light through a narrow passage to a space in which the presence of such insects is to be detected, positioning light sensor means (25) in the space to receive the light only through the passage, the passage being adapted to be at least partially blocked by the light averse insects to thereby shield the light sensor means from the light, and detecting when the light sensor means does not detect sufficient light through the passage.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8, further comprising the step of signalling an alarm or alert condition when the light sensor means (25) does not detect sufficient light.

10. A method as claimed in claim 8 or 9, wherein the light is provided by an electrical light emitting device (23) mounted on a device, the light sensor means is an electrical photosensitive device located in a cavity in the device, and the passage is an internal bore extending through the device from the light emitting device to the cavity.

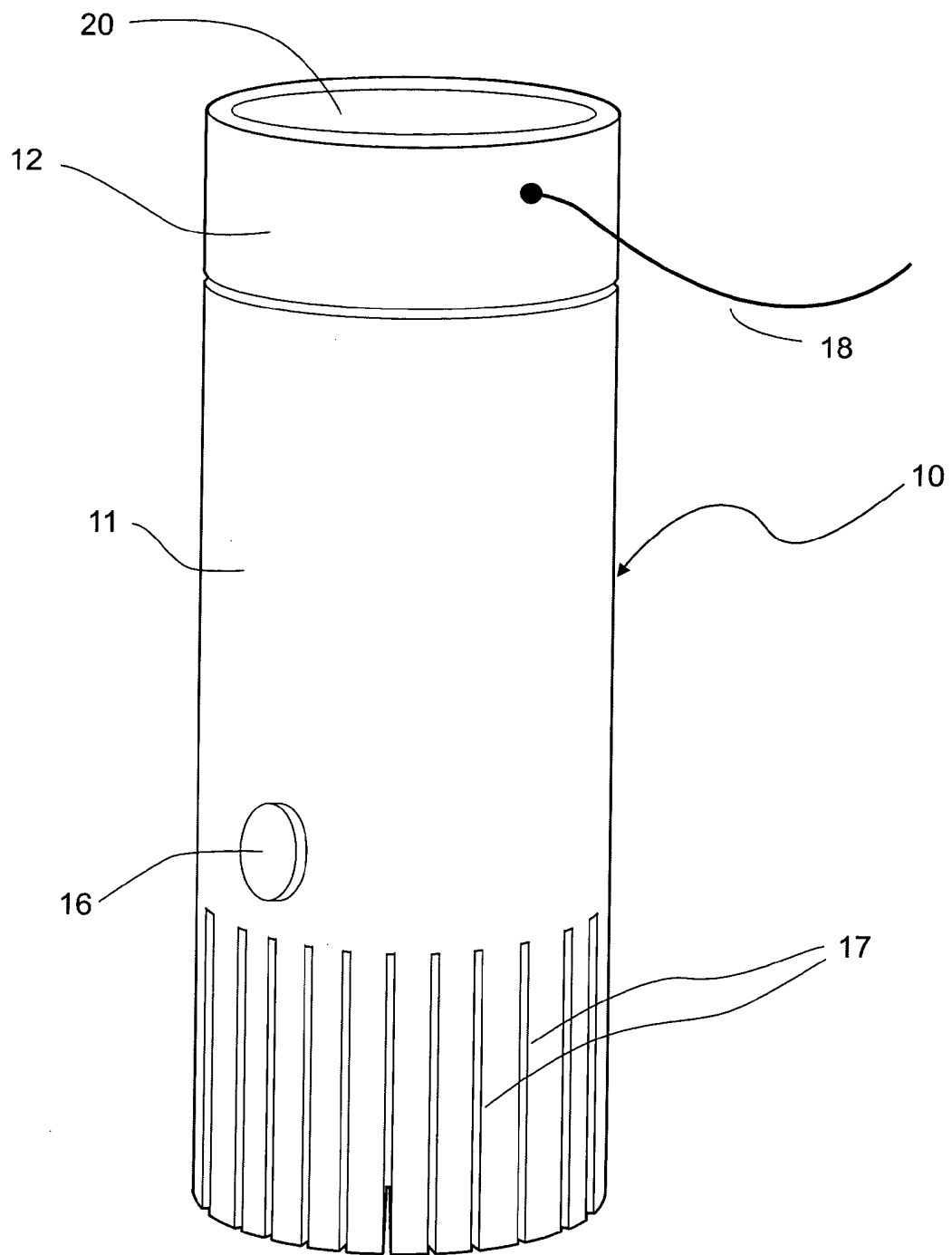


Fig. 1

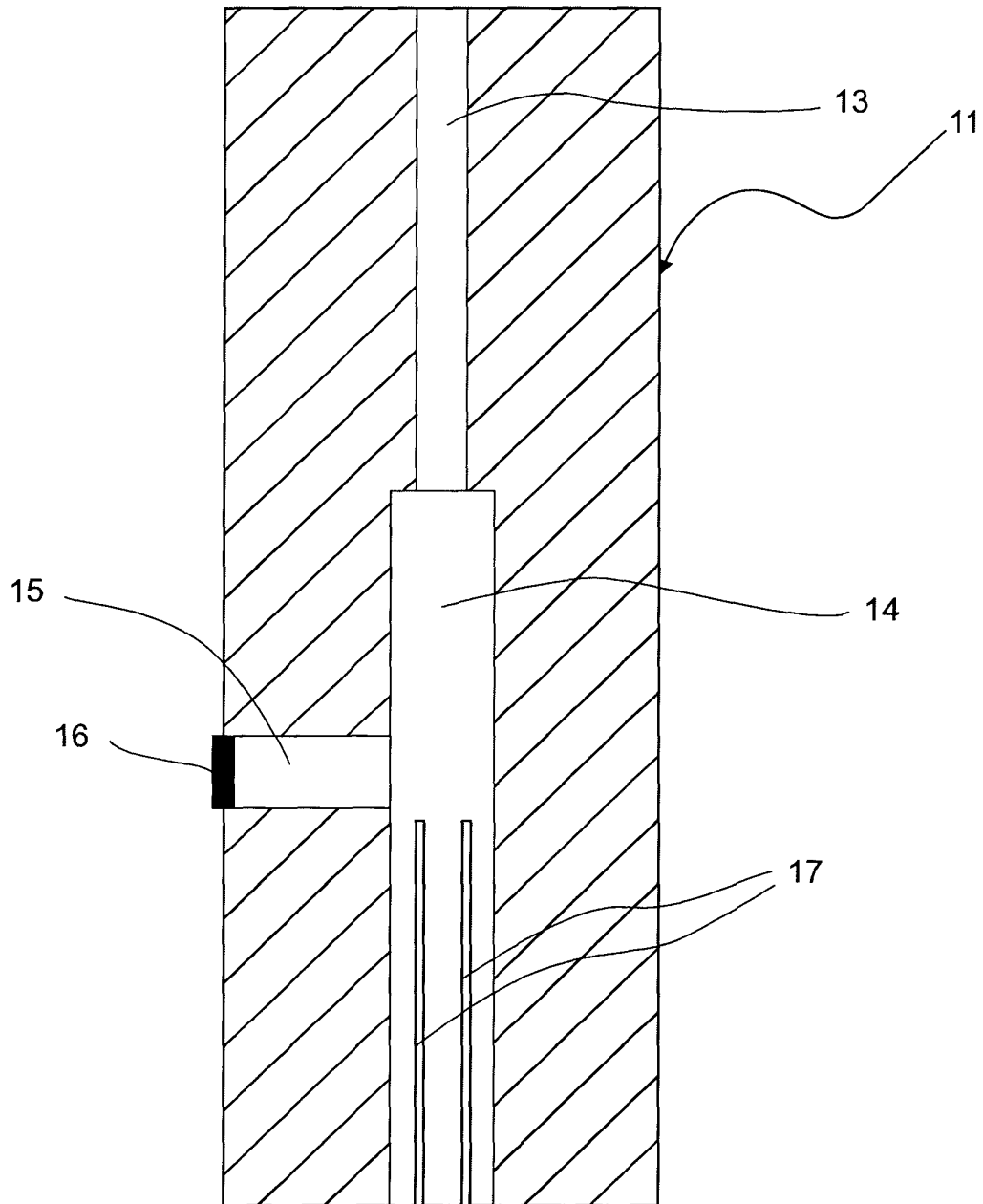


Fig. 2

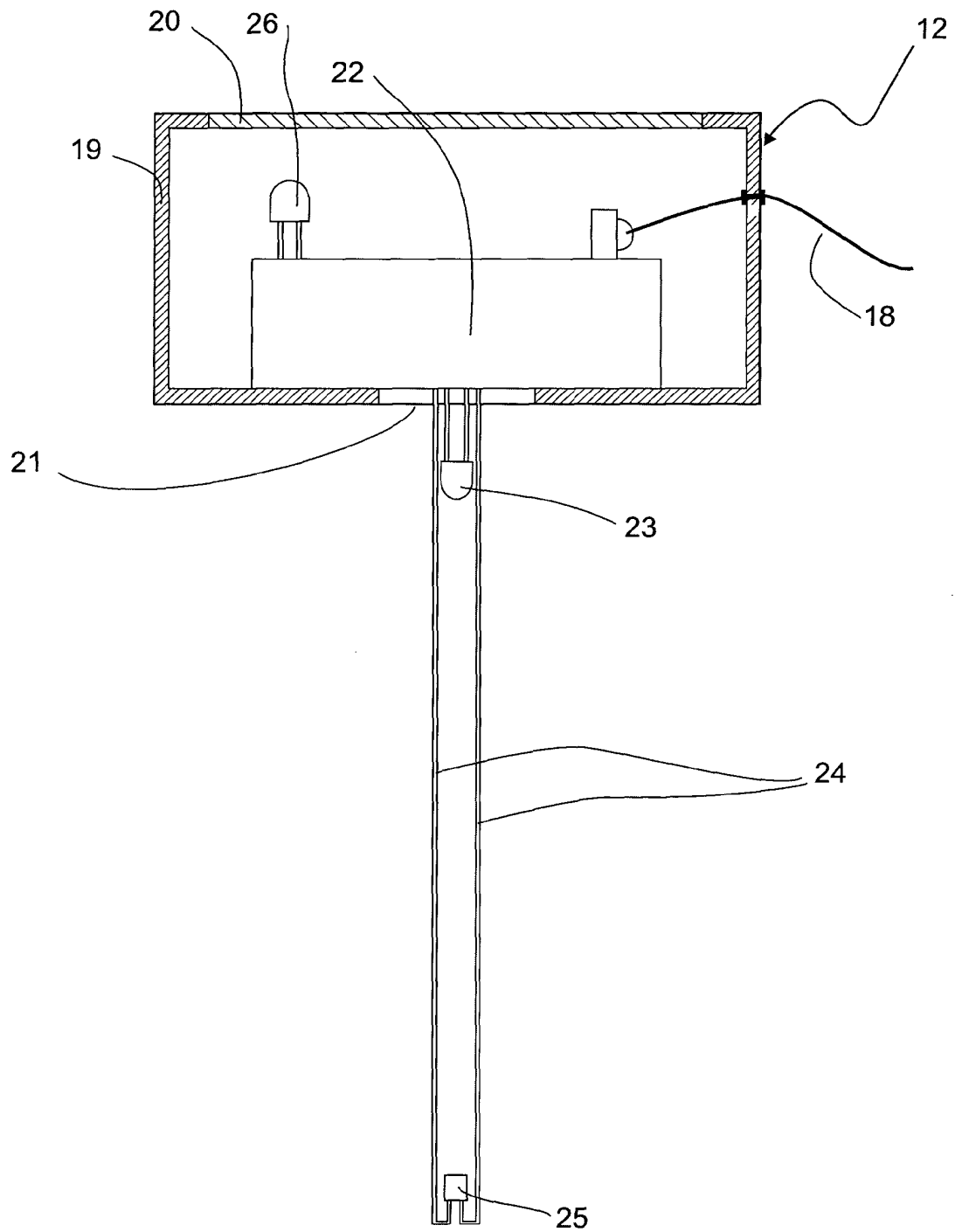


Fig. 3



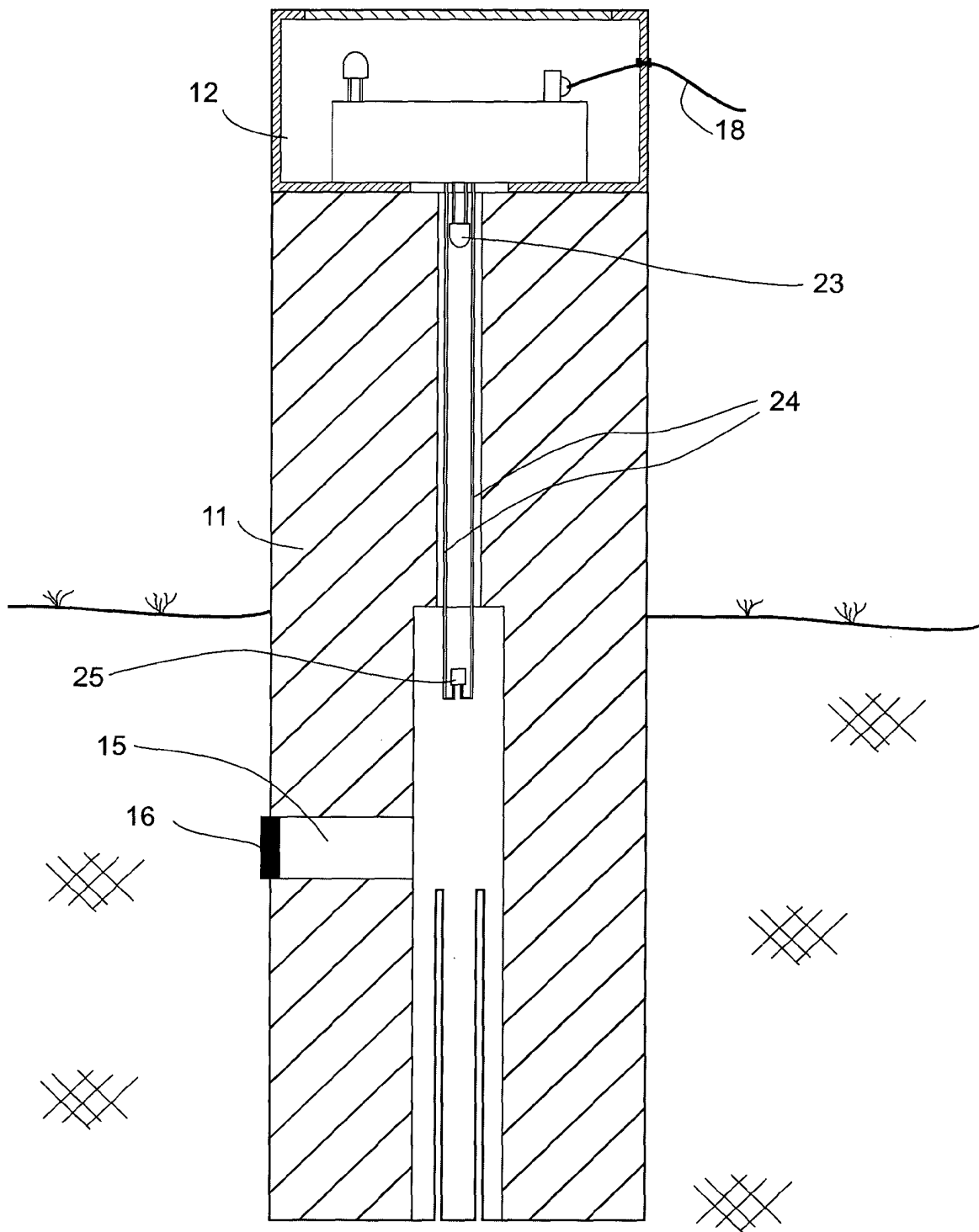


Fig. 4

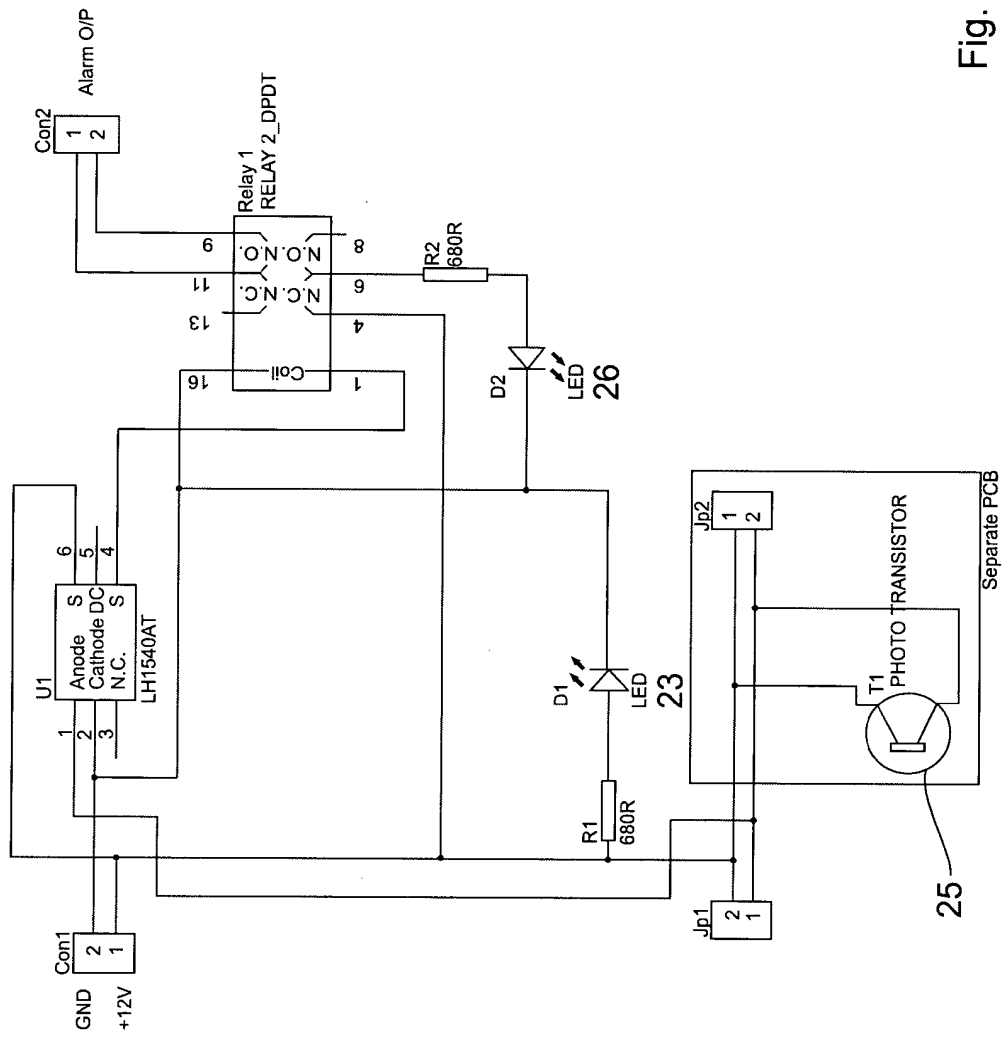


Fig. 5



European Patent  
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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 05 29 0345

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A	US 6 594 945 B1 (FU MU-CHUNG) 22 July 2003 (2003-07-22) * column 2, line 42 - column 4, line 11; figures *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			A01M
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 7 June 2005	Examiner Bunn, D
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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EPO FORM 1503 03/02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 05 29 0345

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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07-06-2005

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**PUBN-DATE:** August 17, 2005

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**EUR-CL (EPC):** A01M001/02 , A01M001/20

**ABSTRACT:**

CHG DATE=20050823 STATUS=O>A device for detecting the presence of light averse insects, such as termites, is in the form of a peg (11)

having a cavity into which termites may enter when the peg is installed in the ground or other area where the presence of termites is to be detected. A light sensor (25) is located in the cavity, and receives light from a LED (23) through a narrow passage extending through the peg from the LED (23) to the cavity. The passage is adapted to be at least partially blocked by the light averse insects to shield the cavity, and hence the light sensor means, from light from the passage.